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peared in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, are by far the best in the book. These clear and critical analyses of the writings of Zouche, Pufendorf, Bynkershoek, and Vattel are extremely valuable. Indeed, the volume was well worth while if it had done no more than collect these essays of Mr. Phillipson. They are in striking contrast with the rather feeble effort of Mr. Bridgwater upon Beccaria. As a literary essay Sir Courtenay Ilbert's Romanes lecture upon Montesquieu adds interest to the volume if it does not vindicate Montesquieu's right to be called a jurist.

Editorial responsibilities seem to have rested easily in the preparation of the volume. The places where the various essays first appeared should have been noted, and some uniform bibliographical apparatus would have added considerable value to the book. A little more care might have been taken with the proof-reading, especially with dates, and the name of the teacher of Bartolus was Buttrigarius and not Buttigarius (p. 49).

JESSE S. REEVES.

Progressivism and After. By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.
(New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 406).

Mr. Walling has rapidly come to the front as the most original of American Socialist writers. His latest book is an attempt to get at the economic bottom of the new politics, to discern the driving forces behind government regulation and social legislation, now so popular in our country. The author brings to his task a fund of knowledge gathered from many sources which he interprets with great keenness and insight. It is well to remember, however, that Mr. Walling is tethered to an idea—Socialism, and although he roams freely within a certain radius, he never gets beyond it.

The main thesis of the book is that society is divided not into three but into four layers: large capitalists, small capitalists, skilled workers, and common laborers; that at present the small capitalists and skilled workers are combining to fight large capital or the trusts on one hand and unorganized common labor on the other. In politics this struggle finds expression in the radical Democracy of Mr. Wilson, in the Progressive party of Mr. Roosevelt and in the Socialist party. Mr. Walling contends, and with some show of reason, that the Socialist party is not the champion of the proletariat but of the fairly well-to-do workingmen who are organized in trade unions; it is the latter whom Socialists are

most anxious to court even to the point of modifying their revolutionary principles. The aim of political progressivism is government regulation of industry and social legislation and, as the author points out very acutely, President Wilson, in spite of his individualistic philosophy, has been forced by the drift of events to favor government control on the plea of "regulating monopoly."

Some of the most interesting chapters in the book are those dealing with the intra-class struggle in the ranks of labor. The author submits the Marxian prophecy of the final scene of capitalist society, when the propertied few will be confronted by the propertyless many, to a most destructive criticism; he proves conclusively that there is an inevitable tendency towards what he calls state capitalism, "a more scientific organization or re-organization of industry by the government" which will be of incalculable benefit to society in general and to the working classes in particular. Labor will be well cared for through social legislation which will establish the minimum wage, short hours, old age pensions, social insurance and better housing. In fact, extreme poverty may even be abolished by state capitalism, but class rule will remain; the small capitalists and union laborers will be the new tyrants to oppress the proletariat. The latter's only hope is Socialism. What Socialism means to Mr. Walling it is hard to say. He rejects Marxism and is rather shy of Syndicalism, although at times he seems to favor the latter. The author is evidently trying to create a new revolutionary philosophy better suited to present economic and political conditions, but as yet his views are somewhat vague. Perhaps this is due to a lack of style. Although certain parts of the book are clearly and forcibly written, the volume as a whole lacks finish. Mr. Walling is so anxious to clutch ideas that he sometimes strangles his sentences. He should give some of his days and nights to Walter Pater and some more to Anatole France.

J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO.

Systematische Rechtswissenschaft. (Zweite Verbesserte Auflage.)

By R. STAMMLER, R. SOHM, &c. (Leipzig and Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1913. Pp. 583.)

We have before us an important volume of an important series, testifying, if testimony were needed, to the vigor and up-to-dateness of German scholarship and bookmaking. The series, entitled "The Culture of the Present" (*Die Kultur der Gegenwart*), under the general